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ABSTRACT

This document presents a summary of the activities of the Program and External Relations Commission of the United Nations in one session. The topics considered by the Commission in this paper include: (1) the possibility of the establishment of an International University; (2) possible international regulation on education for international understanding, cooperation, and peace; (3) possibilities of setting up a voluntary fund for the promotion of research and of the application of modern technology to education in developing countries; (4) possible international regulation on the status of scientific research workers; and (5) possible revision of the recommendation concerning technical and vocational education. (HS)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Eighty-ninth Session

89 EX/24
Part II
PARIS, 26 June 1972

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

PART II

1. The Programme and External Relations Commission held 30 meetings on 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 June 1972, with Dr. Ilmo Hela (Finland) in the chair. Mr. Bernard B. Dadié (Ivory Coast) took the chair for part of the morning meeting on 14 June.

2. The following were present: H.E. Dr. Atilio Dell'Oro Maini (President of the General Conference); Mr. Prem N. Kirpal (India) (Chairman of the Executive Board); H.E. Dr. Gabriel Betancur Mejía (Colombia) and his deputies Mr. Arturo Camacho Ramirez and Miss Patricia Uribe; H.E. Mr. Herbert Blankenhorn (Federal Republic of Germany) and his deputy Dr. Martin Elsaesser; Mr. Bong'Ilanga (Republic of Zaire) and his deputies Mr. Yansomwe and Mr. Luanika; H.E. Professor Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil); Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera, for H.E. Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico); Mr. Bernard B. Dadié (Ivory Coast); H.E. Mr. Pierre Maillard, Mr. Pierre Grenier, Mr. Yves Brunsvick and Mr. Henri Vial, for Mr. Etienne Dennery (France); H.E. Mr. Frederick E. de Silva (Ceylon); Mr. Ricardo Diez Hochleitner (Spain) and his deputy H.E. Mr. Emilio Garrigues y Diaz Cañabate; H.E. Professor Dr. Abdelwahab El Borolossy (Arab Republic of Egypt) and his deputies H.E. Dr. Mostafa Kamal Helmy and Dr. Yehia El Gamal; H.E. Mr. Tooryalay Etemadi (Afghanistan); H.E. Miss Louise Gore (United States of America) and her deputies Mr. Pierre R. Graham, Mr. James C. Haahr, Mr. Arnold Kremish, Mr. Patrick F. Morris and Mr. Charles E. Lahiguera; Dr. Václav Tylner, for H.E. Dr. Josef Grohman (Czechoslovakia); Mr. Haile Michael Misginna, for Dr. Aklilu Habte (Ethiopia); Miss Eva-Christina Mäkeläinen, for Dr. Ilmo Hela (Finland); Professor Jeanne Hersch (Switzerland) and her deputy Mr. Charles Hummel; Mr. Bernard J.E.M. de Hoog (Netherlands) and his deputy Mr. Georges Strasser; Dr. Magda Jóború (Hungary) and his deputies, Dr. István Láng and Mr. Ivan Boldizsár; Mr. T.R. Jayaraman and Mr. M. Krishnamurti, for Mr. Prem N. Kirpal (India); Mr. Napoléon LeBlanc (Canada) and his deputies H.E. Mr. Jean-Louis Gagnon, Mr. John Fieldhouse, Mr. Robert G. Blackburn and Mr. David Bartlett; Mr. Petson David M. Lombe (Zambia) and his deputy Dr. Dalson S. Nkunika; H.E. Dr. Enrique Macaya-Lahmann (Costa Rica); Professor Lévy Makany (People's Republic of the Congo); Miss Shirley Guiton, Mr. A. Barry Cozens and Mr. William D.J. Morgan, for Mr. William A.C. Mathieson (United Kingdom); Mr. Mathew G. Kayuza

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and Mrs. Dorah N.J. Denieli, for H.E. Mr. Daniel Mfinanga (United Republic of Tanzania); Dr. Fûad Sarrûf (Lebanon); H.E. Mr. Blaise Senghor (Senegal); Mr. Qudrat Ullah Shahab (Pakistan) and his deputy Mr. Tanvir Ahmad Khan; Mr. Ahmed Annabi, for H.E. Dr. Ahmed Taleb El Ibrahimi (Algeria); H.E. Mr. Yukihisa Tamura (Japan) and his deputies Mr. Keitaro Hironaga and Mr. Sadao Ikeya; H.E. Professor Sergei L. Tikhvinsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and his deputies H.E. Mr. Sergei M. Kudriavtsev, Mr. Nikolai M. Kanaev and Mr. Emmanuil M. Egiazarov; Professor Kankam Twum-Barima (Ghana); H.E. Mr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru) and his deputy Mr. Julio Ramón Ribeyro; Senator The Hon. Hector Wynter (Jamaica) and his deputy Mrs. Jacqueline Wynter.

3. The Director-General was present at one meeting and was represented at the others by Mr. John E. Fobes, Deputy Director-General. The Assistant Directors-General and the Directors of the different departments, services and bureaux also attended various meetings of the Commission. Mr. Raymond Rodriguez and Mrs. Krystyna Chlebowska acted as secretaries of the Commission.

4. The representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations also attended the Commission's meetings as observers:

United Nations:

Mr. Salah Cherif
Mr. Simon Spivac (United Nations Children's Fund)

International Labour Organisation:

Mr. Gérald Larrue
Mr. Edward Thompson

World Meteorological Organization:

Professor Jaromir Nemec

Ibero-American Bureau of Education:

Mr. Manuel Sito Alba

League of Arab States:

Mr. Ramses Chaffey

5. At its afternoon session on 29 May 1972, the Board referred the following items to the Commission for its examination:

3.2.2 Report on Country Programming and after (JIU/REP/71/72) (89 EX/48).

3.4 Dissemination of Unesco's publications (89 EX/8).

4.2.1 Establishment of an International University: Report of the United Nations Panel of Experts and the Director-General's proposals in this connexion (89 EX/10).

4.2.2 Possible international regulation on education for international understanding, co-operation and peace (89 EX/11 and Corr.).

4.2.3 Possibilities of setting up a voluntary fund for the promotion of research and of the application of modern technology to education in developing countries (89 EX/12).

4.2.5 Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers: approval of the provisional appointment of a member of the Committee (89 EX/14).

4.2.6 Report on action taken on resolution 1573 (L) of the Economic and Social Council and resolution 1.243 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session on means of preventing brain drain from developing countries (89 EX/15).

4.2.7 Possible revision of the Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (1962) (89 EX/16).

4.2.8 Invitations to the Third International Conference on Adult Education (Tokyo) (89 EX/47 and Add.)

4.3.1 Possible international regulation on the status of scientific research workers (89 EX/17).

4.3.2 Invitations to the Conference of Ministers of African Member States responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (CASTAFRICA) (89 EX/18).

4.4.2 Invitations to the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia (1973) (89 EX/20).

4.5.1 Discrepancies between the various language editions of the Unesco Courier (89 EX/21).

4.6.1 Possible international regulation on the protection of translators (89 EX/22).

4.6.2 Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education: transmission to the General Conference of the list of persons nominated to fill the seats which will become vacant in 1972 (89 EX/23).

5.1.1 Preparatory study of Part II of documents 17 C/5 and 17 C/4.

7.1 Recent decisions of the organizations of the United Nations system of interest to Unesco (89 EX/29).

7.2 Co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (89 EX/30).

6. Part II of this report deals with the following items of the agenda: 3.2.2, 3.4, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.5, 4.2.6, 4.2.7, 4.2.8, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.4.2, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, 4.6.2, 7.1 and 7.2.

7. The Commission adopted Part II of its report at its meetings on 23 June 1972.

Item 3.2.2 - REPORT ON COUNTRY PROGRAMMING AND AFTER (89 EX/48)

8. In view of the fact that this report has been received only recently, and in order to follow past practice according to which all similar reports had been transmitted for preliminary consideration to the Special Committee of the Executive Board, the Commission recommends that document 89 EX/48 be also referred to the Special Committee. To this end, an additional short meeting of the Special Committee may be required during the 90th session of the Executive Board at which time the Special Committee could also examine any other reports of the Joint Inspection Unit that may be received.

9. The Commission decided to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Decides to refer to its Special Committee for preliminary examination, the report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit on Country Programming and after and to this end requests the Special Committee to hold a meeting during the 90th session of the Executive Board;
>
> 2. Invites the Director-General to present any additional observations on this report as soon as possible before the 90th session.

Item 3.4 - DISSEMINATION OF UNESCO'S PUBLICATIONS

10. The representative of the Director-General briefly introduced document 89 EX/8 to the Commission. In reply to a question by a member of the Commission regarding the differences that seemed to him to emerge between the proposals made by the Director-General and the consultants' recommendations, the Director-General's representative pointed out that the differences concerned only administrative aspects and did not really affect the substance of the question.

11. While expressing their approval of the Director-General's suggestion to set up an Office of Publications independent of the Bureau of Translations and Documents, several members of the Commission raised particular points in connexion with the dissemination of Unesco's publications. Some wished for a better geographical distribution of authors and an improvement in the quality of works, in particular suggesting that the manuscripts be examined by specially qualified readers. Other members of the Commission commented on relations with the press, literary critics and private publishers, or on the possibility of a critical examination of Unesco's publications plan by an Advisory Committee on Publications. One speaker suggested that provision be made for a meeting of consultants from the world publishing industry to review with Unesco the nature and function of its publication programme. Reservations were expressed as to the feasibility of a "semi-autonomous university-type press".

12. One member of the Commission expressed the hope that the measures proposed only constituted a first step towards a publications policy which, while keeping within the intellectual and functional framework of the programme, would conform more closely to the "general principles of book production and distribution".

13. Two speakers said they would like to see the Office of Publications come directly under the authority of the Deputy Director-General and under Part II rather than Part IV.

14. In reply to questions of a technical nature that arose during the discussion, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that for several years increasingly close ties had been established between the Secretariat and publishers, and that the new structure would make it possible to develop those relations even further. He assured members that special attention would be paid to relations with the press. Lastly he explained the respective rôles of the Publications Council and the Advisory Committee on Publications.

15. The Deputy Director-General thanked the speakers for their suggestions. He emphasized the tentative nature of the Director-General's suggestions: after the Office of Publications had been in operation for some time it would be possible to evaluate the results and if necessary consider further adaptations.

16. The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Having examined document 89 EX/8,
>
> 2. Considers that the Director-General's proposals will contribute to the attainment of the objectives of resolution 11 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session;
>
> 3. Recommends that the General Conference approve these proposals.

Item 4.2.1 - ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS PANEL OF EXPERTS AND THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S PROPOSALS IN THIS CONNEXION (89 EX/10)

17. Introducing document 89 EX/10 to the Commission, the Assistant Director-General for Education spoke of the decisions and the steps that had led to preparation of the document, and outlined its contents. He added, for the information of members, that the Economic and Social Council had recently decided to examine the problem of the International University at a special meeting to be convened in September 1972, before the opening of the United Nations General Assembly. He pointed out that the draft decision in paragraph 17 of document 89 EX/10 referred to paragraphs 13 to 16 of the document and did not in itself imply any particular viewpoint regarding Annex IV, i.e. the report of the Panel

of Experts. In paragraph 13, however, the Director-General indicated his intention, if need be, to submit the comments of the Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council.

18. Document 89 EX/10 was the subject of thorough discussion in which most members of the Commission spoke. Nearly all the speakers congratulated the Director-General on the work that had gone into the preparation of the documents, and the United Nations Panel of Experts on the report it had produced (89 EX/10, Annex IV). Several speakers noted with satisfaction the consultations entered into by the Director-General with academic organizations and youth movements. Most speakers, despite reservations expressed or questions put by some of them, approved the general substance of the document submitted by the Director-General and the main conclusion of the report of the Panel of Experts that the establishment of an International University was both desirable and feasible. However, three speakers stated that the conclusions of the report in that respect were not convincing and that they were accordingly unable to support the founding of an International University.

19. Several members of the Commission said the documents before them provided the required answers to the questions raised in item 6 of decision 4.1.3 of the Board at its 88th session, and they expressed the hope that, in its resolution, the Executive Board would explicitly take note of that fact. One speaker, on the other hand, found that many of the questions put by the Board had not yet been explicitly answered. Some members of the Commission regretted that minority opinions which had been expressed at the 88th session of the Executive Board, were not adequately reflected in the documents on which the consultation with universities was based. One speaker expressed regret that the note from the Chairman of the Executive Board referred to in paragraph 4 of document 89 EX/10, which the General Assembly had had before it when it was examining the question at the 26th session, was not also supplied with the document that was before the Commission.

20. Two speakers stressed the fact that a thorough study of the report of the Panel of Experts revealed serious contradictions. There was a contradiction between the academic character desirable for the future institution and the intergovernmental character of the procedure adopted in establishing it; there was a contradiction between the desirable mobility of the teaching staff of the International University that was to be established and the need to give it continuity, which implied stability; and there was a possible contradiction between the requirements of geographical distribution and those of academic excellence. The same speakers expressed the hope that the Panel of Experts and Unesco would press on with their studies to clarify those problems. Other members of the Commission stated that the report contained in Annex IV should be regarded as the culmination of numerous documents which provided clarifications only very briefly touched on by the report itself. Those speakers therefore approved the view of the Director-General (89 EX/10, paragraph 15) that the studies already carried out ought to provide a sufficient basis for a final decision on the question.

21. Several members of the Commission expressed reservations about the second sentence of paragraph 15 of the main document (89 EX/10) which stated that the questions held over or insufficiently investigated should be dealt with progressively as the new institution was established. One speaker said it was essential that the deliberative organs should be able to take their decision on the

basis of fully elucidated questions. During the discussion, however, the Assistant Director-General for Education said that the "questions held over or insufficiently investigated" referred essentially to legal and statutory details or to the procedure for implementation and not to principles, and that their solution required the prior adoption of a definitive standpoint on the part of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Several speakers subsequently said they found those clarifications satisfactory.

22. The report of the Panel of Experts (89 EX/10, Annex IV) was examined in detail during the discussion. As to the functions of the proposed International University (paragraphs 4 and 5 of Annex IV), most speakers approved of those described in paragraph 4(a). However, with regard to the function, set out in paragraph 4(b), of ensuring contacts between scientists concerning current problems of certain disciplines, one speaker expressed the reservations of his Government, which continued to regard the pluridisciplinary training and research functions set out in sub-paragraph (a) as fundamental. Another member of the Commission said that the introduction of single-discipline study centres only strengthened his doubts about the soundness of the project as a whole. Other speakers, on the other hand, mentioned the need for international contacts and research in certain disciplines, and some expressed in particular the hope that the University would study certain specific scientific problems, such as those relating to brain research or molecular biology. Other members said that the social and human sciences should also be studied at the University. One speaker expressed the view that the University should foster contacts for the purpose of discussing such problems as the ultimate purpose of life and the survival of the human race, etc. He also spoke of the potential importance of the University in the regeneration of higher education in general. Another speaker stressed the fact that in any case the future International University should work in close co-ordination with existing universities.

23. One member observed that a careful reading of the functions set forth in paragraphs 4(a) and 4(b) indicated, in his view, that these functions are already undertaken actively by Unesco, other agencies of the United Nations system, national universities, non-governmental organizations, and many other institutions. Exchange of such research information gathered as a result of the performance of these functions is also actively going on and has been going on for years on either formal or informal bases, and either on multilateral or bilateral bases. The logical answer, that member felt, is that what needs to be done is to strengthen existing institutions as well as strengthen and expand and enhance arrangements for the exchange of information on research done or research being contemplated.

24. Most speakers expressed approval of the organization of the University as outlined in paragraphs 8 to 14 of the report. Some speakers pointed to the importance of the decentralized character of the University and approved the statement in paragraph 12 that the University would not be an intergovernmental organization, but an academic institution. Certain doubts were expressed about the functions of the Programming and Co-ordinating Centre. One speaker found in particular that the function described in paragraph 9(d) - organizing lectures, seminars, etc. - was one that should be assumed by Unesco and not the University. Most speakers, however, approved the overall conception underlying the description of the Programming and Co-ordinating Centre.

25. The differences between the University and United Nations agencies, in particular Unesco, and the possibility of duplication in their work came up for

discussion several times. Some speakers considered that the establishment of the University would deprive Unesco of some of its functions: on the other hand, another speaker stressed that the University would be complementary to the functions and work of Unesco. One member of the Commission stressed the fact that a more detailed study of the programmes of the future institution should be made, and that in so doing attention should be given primarily to the needs of developing countries.

26. Several speakers brought up the subject of finance. While one member insisted that the only acceptable principle was that of voluntary contributions, others suggested that if the University was to be fully autonomous contributions should be as various as possible and should come from a wide variety of countries. Several speakers emphasized the need to set up a fund to finance the day-to-day operation of the University. One member of the Commission said that it was inadvisable to establish an International University at a time when all the institutions in the United Nations system were in a very precarious financial situation. The Commission noted with interest the offer made by the Government of Japan, which announced its willingness to meet the capital cost of the Programming and Co-ordinating Centre, together with part of its operating costs, to contribute towards the operating costs of University units set up outside Japan, and even to make a partial contribution towards the capital cost of these units should they be located in a developing country. The Commission was also informed that the Government of India was for its part prepared to furnish certain services for the International University.

27. During the discussion of the question of academic freedom most speakers expressed satisfaction with the principles set out in paragraphs 23 to 26 of Annex IV to document 89 EX/10. Some of them, however, considered that these principles were couched in terms expressing hope rather than firm assurance. One said that, in his opinion, the autonomy of the University should be expressly guaranteed in the instruments establishing it. One speaker stressed that these paragraphs were based on a very detailed study of the question which had been available to the Panel of Experts.

28. As regards the actual establishment of the University, many speakers expressed approval of the principle, referred to several times in the report, that the University should begin modestly and gradually develop a network which would form part of the International University community. One member of the Commission, however, expressed the opinion that the establishment of the International University was premature and unjustified, and said that the functions of such a University were already fulfilled by national means and through intergovernmental agreements. He also said that experts from socialist countries were insufficiently represented on the Panel of Experts which had drawn up the plan for the establishment of the University. Moreover, in his opinion, the recommendations of the Panel of Experts and the Programme Commission's draft resolution on the matter did not ensure that countries which differed in their outlook and in their economic and social systems would be represented in the University. Another member of the Commission expressed doubt as to the usefulness of such a University and as to the possibility of establishing it.

29. The question of a name for the University was brought up by several speakers, but the Commission had no definite preference in the matter. One speaker suggested "The United Nations University"; another member hoped that the idea of "system" or "network" would be expressed in the title. One member

of the Commission expressed the opinion that it would be better to use the term "Academy" instead of "University", and another speaker stressed the need to continue to seek for a suitable name for the institution.

30. The President of the General Conference said that in his opinion the successive reports of the Panel of Experts had benefited from the valuable work of the Secretariat, whose efforts he was glad to acknowledge. He drew attention to the fact that the decision to be taken should not be based solely on document 89 EX/10, but should also take account of the copious documentation previously assembled, and said that the Board should therefore not adopt a merely procedural resolution as proposed in that document. The Assembly wanted it to make observations and recommendations, and the Board should conform with its wishes. Calling upon the Board to adopt a resolution of a substantial nature, the President said attention should be given to the whole problem and, in particular, to questions that were pending and which were referred to in the decision of the Board at its 88th session, including the question of the functions of the University, its autonomy and guarantees of its academic freedom. In his opinion, it was essential to affirm Unesco's competence as regards the establishment of the University, not only because of its specific functions in the United Nations system but also because of the vast amount of experience it had accumulated since its foundation in the matter of intellectual co-operation, as a result of which the University would be the highest authority in post-university research and teaching. The project should be carried out in stages, beginning with the tasks of programming and co-ordination.

31. Several speakers agreed with the President of the General Conference that the Executive Board now had enough information, and that accordingly it should not only decide what procedure should be followed by the Director-General but also formulate comments on the substance of the matter. The Deputy Director-General suggested that the Commission might make recommendations or submit comments to the Executive Board in order to enable the Board, if it saw fit, to take a decision on the following points:

(i) the procedure laid down in the most recent resolution of the United Nations General Assembly;

(ii) the validity of the assertion made in the report of the Panel of Experts that a sufficient basis now exists for the Executive Board, the General Conference of Unesco and the United Nations General Assembly to reach a decision on the desirability and advisability of establishing a United Nations University;

(iii) the principle that questions which have not yet been thoroughly explored should be dealt with step by step, once a resolution has been adopted on the substance of the matter;

(iv) the procedure proposed by the experts for implementing the project, in the event that the General Conference and the General Assembly decide that the University should be established;

(v) the functions of the University, and in particular the opinion of the experts that the functions of the University are sufficiently distinct from those of existing bodies; and, if necessary, procedures for avoiding possible duplication of work.

32. At the close of the discussion the Assistant Director-General for Education repeated his earlier statement that the problems not yet solved concerned primarily ways and means, which should be handled as necessary if and when a decision had been taken in favour of the establishment of the International University. As regards functions, he recalled that the Director-General himself, in document 89 EX/10, had deliberately brought up the problem arising from the new functions described in paragraph 4(b) of the report of the Panel of Experts (centres for research and single-discipline meetings). He pointed out, however, that universities in many countries feel the need to set up centres of this kind, which would be a forum for exchanges which would benefit both research workers from developed countries and those from developing countries, who would be invited to meet there. As regards the problem of possible duplication between Unesco and the University, the Assistant Director-General for Education stressed that, except for assistance rendered to Member States in connexion with operational projects, Unesco rarely embarked directly on research or training activities: when certain institutions belonging to Unesco, such as the International Institute for Educational Planning, undertake training activities the training is of a highly specialized nature. Hence there does not seem to be any real danger of duplication between Unesco and the University in these fields. He then gave information on the present status of the survey being conducted by Unesco among higher education and research institutions in connexion with the project for the establishment of the University; he emphasized however that the information was still incomplete and that the time had not yet come to draw final conclusions therefrom. Lastly, he stated that he and his colleagues would be prepared to answer any questions at any time on matters which the discussion had not covered. He also expressed the hope that, in accordance with the remarks repeatedly expressed by the President of the General Conference, the Board would indicate clearly in its comments at the present session its opinions on the most controversial of the questions, including that of the relationship between Unesco and the University and the rôle to be played by Unesco in the establishment and governance of the University, as well as the questions raised by the Deputy Director-General.

33. The Commission decided to ask Mrs. Wynter (Jamaica) and Dr. Sarrûf (Lebanon) to finalize a draft resolution on this item 4.2.1. On the basis of this draft resolution, the Commission decided to recommend to the Executive Board the adoption of the following resolution:

The Executive Board,

I

1. Recalling resolution 1.242 of the sixteenth session of the General Conference, particularly paragraphs 2, 3 and 4,

2. Recalling decision 4.1.3 taken at the 88th session of the Executive Board, in which paragraph 5 "commends the proposal to establish an International University under the auspices of the United Nations.." and paragraph 6 calls attention to the need for further examination of a number of problems affecting the project,

3. Recalling also resolution 2822 (XXVIth session of the General Assembly), particularly paragraph 4 by virtue of which the Executive Board of Unesco is invited to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session such further observations and recommendations on the subject as it may consider appropriate, and paragraph 7 by which the General Conference of Unesco is invited at its seventeenth session to submit to the General Assembly at its 27th session such comments and observations on the subject as it may consider appropriate,

4. Having examined document 89 EX/10 and Annexes, the fourth of which, the Report of the Panel of Experts on their third session (5-8 April 1972) is of basic importance for the implementation of this project,

5. Notes that this document provides a report of satisfactory progress in the development of the project since its 88th session;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the Director-General for having proceeded to a wide consultation with universities, research institutions, national academies, non-governmental youth organizations and National Commissions, in accordance with paragraph 6(e) of decision 4.1.3;

7. Reaffirms decision 4.1.3 by the Executive Board at its 88th session, paragraph 5, which "commends the proposal to establish an International University under the auspices of the United Nations..";

8. Reiterates its affirmation that Unesco has primary competence and responsibility in the development and implementation of this project.

II

9. Expresses its agreement with the following conclusions, that:

(a) it is both desirable and opportune to establish an International University;

(b) the studies and reports already completed, and resolutions and decisions taken by various bodies of the United Nations system, provide a sufficient basis to enable the General Conference and the General Assembly to reach a decision before the end of the year, regarding the establishment of the University and to take initial steps in launching this project, in particular those specified by the Panel of Experts; and that the questions which require further investigation as indicated in their Report, could be dealt with progressively as the University is established;

(c) in the planning of the University it is essential to observe the following principles:

(i) the concept of the University should be that of a system of academic institutions and not of an intergovernmental organization;

(ii) close co-ordination should be maintained between the activities of Unesco and those of the University;

(iii) binding guarantees under law, of academic freedom and autonomy should be written into the Charter of the University;

(iv) selection procedures should be established, so as to ensure the highest intellectual and moral quality of the personnel of the University;

(v) the structure of the University should consist of a programming and co-ordinating central organ and a decentralized system of affiliated institutions, integrated into the world university community, devoted to:

research into the pressing problems of human survival and human welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies, and

to the post-graduate training of young scholars and research workers;

(vi) programmes of research in the institutions of the University could in addition to those enumerated under paragraph 4(a) of the report of the Panel of Experts, be expanded to include among others:

(a) basic scientific research in selected problems of pressing concern to mankind;

(b) the human and social aspects of the application of science and technology to development;

(c) the effective application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(d) studies and reflections on human and universal values bearing upon the enrichment of the quality of life for all people.

10. Recommends that in the event that the United Nations General Assembly should decide to establish the University;

(i) that Unesco should be designated to assume responsibility for the implementation of the project;

(ii) that a preparatory committee should be set up by the Secretary-General and the Director-General in consultation with concerned agencies, whose specific task would be to prepare a draft charter of the University;

(iii) that the Director-General be invited to submit the draft charter with his observations to the Executive Board at an appropriate time for its examination, and

(iv) that the Director-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and programmes concerned and in consultation with the academic community through National Commissions and appropriate non-governmental organizations associated with Unesco, be authorized to take the necessary measures for the establishment of the University by stages.

III

11. Firmly believes that adequate and continuous financial endowment is essential for the safeguard of the autonomy of the University, its academic freedom and its normal operation;

12. Expresses the view that such endowment should be of an international character and based on contributions from the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, governments of Member States of the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, including foundations and universities and individuals;

13. Notes with satisfaction that the Panel in its report and the Executive Board in its 89th session, had indications that several governments had offered to host and give support and/or facilities to institutes of the University;

14. Invites the Director-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, to use every endeavour to encourage such contributions and offers;

IV

15. Invites the Director-General to transmit this decision to the 53rd session of the Economic and Social Council; and to submit a report to the General Conference at its seventeenth session on the latest position in the matter which will take account of the results of the consultation with the academic community and with youth.

34. An amendment calling for the merging of paragraphs 7 and 8 was rejected by 13 votes to 15, with 2 abstentions. Another amendment concerning the text of paragraph 7 was also rejected by 9 votes to 18, with 3 abstentions. The original text proposed for paragraph 7 was then carried by 20 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

34.(a) A separate vote was taken on paragraph 9(a), which was adopted by 22 votes to 6 with 2 abstentions.

35. Two amendments concerning paragraph 9(b) were rejected, the first by 10 votes to 15, with one abstention and the second by 5 votes to 17, with 5

abstentions. The original text of paragraph 9(b) was then adopted by 20 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

35.(a) A separate vote was taken on paragraph 12 which was adopted with 18 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions.

36. The whole proposed resolution as it appears above was ultimately carried by 20 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

Item 4.2.2 - POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION ON EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, CO-OPERATION AND PEACE (89 EX/11)

37. The Assistant Director-General for Education introduced document 89 EX/11, giving particular attention to the annexed preliminary study of the technical and legal aspects of international regulations on education for international understanding, co-operation and peace.

38. Ten speakers took part in the discussion which followed. The majority voiced appreciation for the preliminary study and expressed approval of its conclusion that the formulation of new standards in this field was both feasible and opportune. One speaker opposed the preparation of a new international instrument on the grounds that Unesco should concentrate on other forms of action; another suggested deferring the question for this same reason and also because a comprehensive recommendation on the subject had already been adopted by the International Conference on Public Education.

39. Several speakers commended upon the form which the international instrument should take. One proposed that both a convention and a recommendation be prepared, as had been done in the matter of discrimination in education. Others felt that a convention in this field was inadvisable and that standard-setting should take the form of a recommendation or a declaration. Still others recalled that the decision on this point was the prerogative of the General Conference.

40. The Commission decided, by a vote of 19 in favour, 2 against and 2 abstentions, to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

The Executive Board,

1. Considering Articles 2 and 3 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions for which provision has been made in Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution,

2. Having examined the report and the preliminary study contained in document 89 EX/11,

3. Decides to include the following question in the Provisional Agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Conference:

"Desirability of adopting an international instrument on education for international understanding, co-operation and peace".

Item 4.2.3 - POSSIBILITIES OF SETTING UP A VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF RESEARCH AND OF THE APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY TO EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (89 EX/12)

41. The Chairman introduced document 89 EX/12, reminding the Commission of the action of the sixteenth General Conference in asking that studies be continued on the possibilities of setting up a voluntary fund. He summarized the Director-General's report in the document, which finds that while prospects for obtaining contributions for a specialized voluntary fund are not now favourable, several forms of international co-operation in education, including at least three which are associated with Unesco, offer channels by which potential donors can support research and the application of modern technology to education in developing countries.

42. Since 89 EX/12 mentioned the proposed Asian Centre of Educational Innovation for Development, several members asked whether contributions to support educational development in regions other than Asia could also be received. One of these members said he hoped the Asian Centre will have a counterpart in Africa, and another suggested that the evolution of the proposed Unesco Education Office for the Arab States should include such an activity.

43. One member expressed the view that the efforts requested from the Director-General in resolution 1.102 of the sixteenth session of the General Conference should be pursued, and that the Director-General should appeal to potential donors to contribute generously to existing institutions related to Unesco whose functions contribute to promotion of research and of the application of modern technology to education in developing countries.

44. Two speakers felt that while the proposed fund may not be feasible at this time, conditions may well become more favourable. One of these speakers proposed that the Executive Board's resolution on 89 EX/12 be amended so that paragraph 2 reads:

> "2. Takes note of this report, and invites the Director-General to continue his studies."

45. Replying to a question which had been put to him direct by one of the members of the Commission, the Assistant Director-General for Education said that the Asian Centre is being established effective January 1973, assuming approval by the General Conference, but that if this pattern for regional co-operation in educational innovation is successful, it is quite likely to be extended in future years to the other developing regions as well. Meanwhile the Secretariat can make good use of voluntary contributions which might be forthcoming for educational development in any of the regions.

46. With respect to the amendment of the proposed resolution, the Deputy Director-General said he would interpret the wording to mean that the Board wants the Director-General to continue his studies in the same sense in which he had carried out the preparation of 89 EX/12, namely informal consultations during the course of other contacts which the Secretariat routinely has with extra-budgetary sources of support for educational development.

47. The Commission decided, by 20 votes to none with one abstention, to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Having examined the report of the Director-General on the possibilities of setting up a voluntary fund for the promotion of research and of the application of modern technology to education in developing countries (89 EX/12),
>
> 2. Takes note of this report, and invites the Director-General to continue his studies.

Item 4.2.5 - JOINT ILO/UNESCO COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE APPLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF TEACHERS: APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE (89 EX/14)

48. The Chairman of the Programme Commission pointed out that document 89 EX/14 invited the Executive Board to approve the appointment by the Director-General, on a provisional basis, of Mr. K.V. SIZOV as a member of the Joint Committee. The Director-General took this action following the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 87th session.

49. The Commission decided unanimously and without debate to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Recalling decision 4.2.6 taken at its 87th session authorizing the Director-General to appoint, on a provisional basis, a sixth member of the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee,
>
> 2. Having been informed that the Director-General has provisionally appointed Mr. K.V. SIZOV,
>
> 3. Approves the appointment of Mr. SIZOV as a member of the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee for the period up to 31 December 1976.

Item 4.2.6 - REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN ON RESOLUTION 1573 (L) OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND RESOLUTION 1.243 ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION ON MEANS OF PREVENTING BRAIN DRAIN FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (89 EX/15)

50. The Deputy Director-General in introducing item 4.2.6 observed that the ECOSOC resolution which led to the Executive Board's request to the Director-General focused attention on three points. The first concern of ECOSOC was to strengthen co-operation among developing countries by common utilization of trained personnel. In this respect, the Unesco Secretariat will make available to the Secretary-General of the United Nations all the information it has at its disposal on the migration of talent to assist in this study. Secondly, ECOSOC called upon all agencies to assist with the strengthening of institutions for science and technology in developing countries with the aim of encouraging trained personnel to remain at home. Finally, ECOSOC urged the organizations to increase the employment locally of qualified experts of the countries receiving assistance. The Deputy Director-General said that Unesco's policies and work in developing countries was in line with the thinking contained in item 2 but admitted that little progress had been made with item 3 because of the number of practical obstacles. In conclusion he noted that Unesco was utilizing existing questionnaires and earlier studies in the preparation of a document on the anxieties caused by the migration of talent and of measures taken by some Member States which was to be presented to the coming General Conference.

51. The Commission as a whole welcomed the interim report, though several speakers objected to the use of the term "brain drain", feeling that it was a misnomer which had acquired misleading connotations. Highly-trained personnel who left their countries of origin to work in other countries under conditions which permitted them to enhance their academic stature and develop their scientific capacities sometimes faced prejudice. Furthermore, one member pointed out that natural sciences are intrinsically international activities, which benefit the whole of mankind regardless of where they are performed, and that in many cases they must be performed where the conditions appear most favourable. Economic considerations were, it was agreed, important; the loss to a developing country of the services of scientists, engineers and doctors for whose training it had paid undoubtedly caused much concern.

52. Various methods of attempting to overcome the problems of migration which developing countries themselves had initiated were referred to by several members. They ranged from the implementation of plans which took full cognizance of the educational, economic and professional requirements of development plans, the payment of a percentage of a migrant's remuneration to his home country, to attempts to prevent professionals in certain disciplinary areas taking examinations which would qualify them for work in countries overseas. In response to suggestions that developing countries should increase remuneration paid to highly-trained persons in an attempt to offset the material attractions of working abroad, the impracticability of such measures was emphasized. One speaker expressed the opinion that Unesco should investigate means of providing, for developing countries, the financial support required to offer realistic salaries to returning migrants, especially when the latter were over-qualified for work in their home countries. One member noted that the problem was of concern to both developed and developing countries. Even where the former had been beneficiaries

in the past, at the present time some were suffering the effects of outflow. One developed country had adopted rules which required a foreign student to return to his home country for a minimum period of two years after the completion of his training. Another member held the view that despite the appeal to developed countries embodied in paragraph 4 of the Economic and Social Council's resolution, such countries actively encouraged highly-trained staff to migrate, in some cases permanently, by the offer of considerable material benefits.

53. Several members of the Commission expressed the hope that there would be greater flexibility in the regulations governing the recruitment of local experts for UNDP projects. There were many nationals of developing countries who had undergone training, possibly as Unesco Fellows, and whose intimate knowledge of local conditions would make them of greater immediate use than a foreign expert.

54. Several members commented on omissions from the list of countries which had been the subjects of studies. No country from Asia was mentioned though there were States in this region which would have provided much useful material. Another speaker drew attention to the omission of a study based on a country of the Arab world. This seemed remarkable since it was in Cairo, in 1969, at a conference whose theme was "the preparation of science personnel for the Arab world", that the previous Deputy Director-General delivered a paper with important observations on migration of trained personnel. The speaker expressed the hope that this paper would be consulted in the writing of the proposed study for the General Conference and that there would be exchange of information with the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

55. Several members disagreed with the wording of item 2 of the draft resolution presented to the Commission. They considered that Unesco's interest in the problems created by the migration of skilled personnel should not be expressed negatively, that is, with prevention of movement. Rather, it should analyse the situation with understanding, suggest realistic means of remedying it and instigate action programmes through which skilled personnel would be encouraged to return to their own countries. One member, in supporting this view, also sought assurance that the report to the General Conference would be more than a mere recapitulation of previous investigations or assembly of facts but would include an analysis along the line suggested.

56. The Deputy Director-General gave assurance that contact would be made with ALECSO and that information held by Unesco would be made available to that Organization. He acknowledged that reference to certain international and regional centres should have been made in the document. It was his feeling that the book, "Scientists Abroad", recently published by Unesco showed awareness of the needs of scientists and the many motivations for movement. He noted the interest of members of the Commission in the employment by United Nations organizations of highly-trained personnel in their own countries. There were, however, difficulties were they to be employed as international specialists; in that case, they could not be left in their own countries indefinitely but had to be transferable according to the overall needs of their agency. A specially constituted category for such experts within a country would create distortions in terms of service which would be difficult to resolve when the international organization ceased its relations with the national project. The Deputy Director-General

agreed that the matter should be kept under review. He thought that one promising technique was that of sub-contracts with universities and other institutions to provide local professional services to UNDP projects.

57. The Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Having taken note of the information contained in document 89 EX/15,
>
> 2. Reaffirms the importance which it attaches to measures at both the national and international level aimed at overcoming the problem of migration of talent which causes anxiety for certain countries and elucidating the reasons for it;
>
> 3. Notes that the Director-General will submit a report on the matter to the General Conference at its seventeenth session, and expresses the hope that this report will outline action which might be taken, within the context of the Second Development Decade and in Unesco's spheres of competence.

Item 4.2.7 - POSSIBLE REVISION OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (1962) (89 EX/16)

58. The Assistant Director-General for Education introduced document 89 EX/16, observing that the procedure for the revision of the recommendation concerning technical and vocational education was similar to that of item 4.2.2 which was discussed shortly before.

59. The Commission then decided unanimously, without debate, to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Considering Articles 2 and 3 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution,
>
> 2. Having examined the preliminary study contained in document 89 EX/16,
>
> 3. Decides to include the following item in the Provisional Agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Conference: "Desirability of revising the Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education adopted in 1962.

Item 4.2.8 - INVITATIONS TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADULT EDUCATION (TOKYO) (89 EX/47 and 89 EX/47 Add.)

60. After examining documents 89 EX/47 and 89 EX/47 Add., the Commission decided unanimously and without debate to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Having examined documents 89 EX/47 and 89 EX/47 Add.,
>
> 2. Decides that Bangladesh shall be added to the list of non-Member States invited to send observers to the Third International Conference on Adult Education;
>
> 3. Decides that the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, the African Adult Education Association, the World Association for Christian Communication and the International Federation of University Women, shall be added to the list of international non-governmental organizations invited to send observers to this Conference.

Item 4.3.1 - POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION ON THE STATUS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORKERS (89 EX/17)

61. The Chairman invited the Commission to begin examination of the Preliminary Study and of the draft resolution (document 89 EX/17), and to seek from the Secretariat any clarifications which might seem called for. He also welcomed the representative of the International Labour Office.

62. The Chairman observed that he had had the advantage of familiarizing himself with the Secretariat's work in this field at different stages of its development. Recalling the importance all Member States rightly attached to the rôle of science and technology in society, he considered this to be an important operation in which promising progress had been achieved. The Commission would observe the timing envisaged in the second part of paragraph 54 of the Preliminary Study, and would note that in the Secretariat's view no useful purpose was to be served by retaining a date later than 1974 (eighteenth ordinary session of the General Conference) for completion of the operation.

63. The representative of the Director-General outlined the conceptual approach adopted in the preliminary work carried out hitherto and the general framework within which the operation was being pursued. He distinguished the precedent established by the international Recommendation on the Status of Teachers adopted in 1966 from the present operation in terms of the substance-matter and of the general climate. The Director-General's understanding of the General Conference's wishes was that the Secretariat should concentrate its efforts on essentials only. Certain aspects of the status and conditions, moral as well as material, of the scientific research worker presented problems or difficulties

which were unique to this category of workers, or which at least arose with particular acuteness or frequency. This gave rise not only to special responsibilities and concomitant rights, in the trans-national as well as the national context; it also called for certain special forms of protection. The status of this category of workers, who fulfilled a critical function in the overall development of Member States, had been on the whole neglected. A Unesco initiative in this field, designed to focus international and governmental attention upon this function in society and the status which it implied, was now a matter of urgency, corresponding to considerations of equity and political necessity.

64. At the Chairman's invitation, the representative of the International Labour Office presented observations. He explained the points of contact between the present operation and the ongoing and envisaged activities of the International Labour Organisation. These concerned principally the employment, working conditions and personnel management aspects of the work of highly-qualified scientific and technical personnel. In this respect, the view formed by his Organisation, in the light of research whose results were to be published in final form in the near future, was that broadly speaking these problems were the same whether the personnel concerned was engaged in R&D, in production, in teaching, or any other form of activity. He saw no incompatibility between ILO's long-term programme and the aim of a comprehensive international instrument as envisaged by Unesco, provided that the latter's contents, so far as concerned employment and working conditions, were confined to setting forth principles and objectives rather than placing on governments specific obligations as to the means to be used to achieve them.

65. Seven members of the Commission took the floor, their interventions concentrating essentially on the time-table proposed for the continuance of the operation. Two of these members spoke in favour of extending its duration by one biennium, three expressed some reservations as to the appropriateness of maintaining 1974 (eighteenth session of the General Conference) as a deadline for its completion, and two supported the proposed time-table. Among the points stressed in these interventions were: the necessity of close consultation with all other interested Specialized Agencies of the United Nations; the desirability of tapping the widest possible reservoir of expert knowledge relevant to the problems under consideration, which in the case of the teachers' recommendation was achieved by means of a special intergovernmental conference; the pressing psychological as well as material problems encountered by the scientific research workers of the developing countries, and the potential value of the envisaged operation in the Member States' attempts to resolve those problems; the need to avoid, in the envisaged instrument, a degree of complexity which could unduly retard the process of study by individual Member States who might wish to consult their national scientific communities; and on the other hand the difficulties and complexities inherent in an operation concerned with codifying the status of those engaged in R&D, since persons in this category were effectively still at the stage of struggling towards full recognition as members of a new profession in its own right.

66. The Commission was seized of the text of an amendment designed to replace the draft resolution figuring as paragraph 9 to the covering note accompanying the Preliminary Study (89 EX/PX/DR.12). The Commission member moving the amendment explained that its purpose was to ensure that Member States should enjoy an adequate opportunity for studying the proposed operation in depth, which might not be the case at the seventeenth session of the General Conference given the heavy time-table of that session.

67. Four members of the Commission took the floor in support of the original draft resolution. One of these speakers, while recognizing that a more advanced state of preparation in the preliminary work might have been desirable, pointed out that the General Conference was not called on, at its seventeenth session, to take any decisions but was merely invited to set the year 1974, and the occasion of its eighteenth session, as the deadline for completion of the operation. Given the urgency of the problem and the delays encountered at national level subsequent to the adoption of any General Conference recommendation, this speaker felt that no further time should be lost.

68. Two members of the Commission expressed their desire to meet the preoccupations underlying the tabled amendment. They supported the original draft resolution hoping that, assuming the seventeenth session of the General Conference decided to proceed as contemplated, an expanded version of the Preliminary Study could be sent to Member States for comments and advice, with a view to supplementing the standard consultative procedure laid down by the Rules of Procedure.

69. The Deputy Director-General recalled the comprehensive process for the consultation of Member States laid down by the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations and Conventions.

70. The Commission then voted on the amendment in DR.12, rejecting it, with one vote for, twelve against and nine abstentions.

71. The Commission next voted on the draft resolution set out in paragraph 9 of the covering note to the Preliminary Study (89 EX/17). It decided by 24 votes in favour and none against (with 1 abstention) to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Considering Articles 2 and 3 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions for which provision has been made in Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,
>
> 2. Having examined the report and the preliminary study contained in document 89 EX/17,
>
> 3. Decides to include the following question in the provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Conference: "Desirability of adopting an international instrument on the status of scientific research workers".

Item 4.3.2 - INVITATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF AFRICAN MEMBER STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT (CASTAFRICA) (1973) (89 EX/18)

72. One member suggested the inclusion of the Commonwealth Secretariat to the list of intergovernmental organizations appearing under paragraph 11(ii) of

document 89 EX/18. This proposal met with no objection on the part of the Commission. In addition, paragraph 2, sub-section (b) (v) was put to the vote separately and was adopted by 24 votes in favour to none against with three abstentions. The Commission then decided by 25 votes in favour to none against with two abstentions, to recommend the following draft resolution to the Executive Board for adoption:

The Executive Board,

1. Having considered the Director-General's proposals concerning invitations to the Conference of Ministers of African Member States Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (CASTAFRICA) (1973) (89 EX/18),

2. Decides, subject to the decision of the General Conference at its seventeenth session concerning the convening of the Conference in 1973-1974:

   (a) that invitations to participate in the Conference with the right to vote shall be extended to the Member States listed in paragraph 8 of document 89 EX/18;

   (b) that invitations to send observers to the Conference be extended to:

      (i) Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Swaziland, and the Holy See;

      (ii) the organizations of the United Nations system listed in paragraphs 10 and 11 (i) of document 89 EX/18;

      (iii) the other intergovernmental organizations listed in paragraph 11 (ii) of document 89 EX/18, as amended to include the Commonwealth Secretariat;

      (iv) the international non-governmental organizations listed in paragraph 11 (iii) of document 89 EX/18;

      (v) the foundations listed in paragraph 12 of document 89 EX/18.

Item 4.4.2 - INVITATIONS TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL POLICIES IN ASIA (1973) (89 EX/20)

73. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture presented document 89 EX/20. He informed the Commission that, since the document was prepared, two Member States - Australia and New Zealand - had notified the Director-General of their wish to be invited to take part in the Conference with the right to vote.

74. One member of the Commission stated that his Government (U.S.A.) also wished to be invited to participate in the Conference, as in the case of conferences organized jointly by Unesco and ECAFE in the past, subject, of course, to the agreement of a substantial majority of Member States belonging to the region.

75. Another member regretted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Bangladesh and the provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam were not included in the list of States invited. He also objected to the inclusion of the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of Korea in the list contained in paragraph 18. Lastly, he said that China should be given its official title, namely, the "People's Republic of China".

76. Several members also considered it regrettable that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Bangladesh and the provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam could not be invited to take part in a conference to which they would undeniably make an important contribution.

77. It became clear during the discussion that these various questions would have to be dealt with separately, since the legal issues they raised were quite different. The Deputy Director-General reminded members of the rules applicable to intergovernmental conferences organized by Unesco.

78. As regards Bangladesh, which is a member of the World Health Organization and has taken part in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, it was pointed out that the Executive Board could, if it so wished, add it to the list of observers (paragraph 13), or, should Bengladesh become a member of Unesco before the opening of the Conference, modify its decision and invite that State to take part in the Conference with the right to vote. As for the Member States which, under Article 21.2 of the Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco, are all entitled to send observers to the Conference, the Board was quite free to add some of them to the list of participants, with the right to vote.

79. Some members quoted the precedent of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki, June 1972), to which Canada had been invited, with the right to vote, by decision of the Executive Board. One speaker considered that Australia and New Zealand formed part of the region; others, without going as far as that, pointed out that those two States were geographically closer to Asia than to any other region, and that if they were not invited they would not be able to participate in any regional conference on cultural policies. Some members raised the objection that an invitation to those two Member States would be contrary to the intentions of the General Conference, which had made express provision for a conference of officials with responsibilities at governmental level for cultural policies in Asian Member States; in their view the participation of Australia, the United States and New Zealand, with the right to vote, would have no legal basis and, moreover, might turn the Conference's discussions into a political debate. It was also pointed out that another international conference, which would be attended by all Member States, was to be held at a later date.

80. In view of the differences of opinion on these issues, one member of the Commission proposed that the Executive Board should be recommended to request

the General Conference to give it definite directives concerning the choice of Member States to be invited to regional conferences in category II (intergovernmental meetings other than international conferences of States).

81. One member expressed the view that if the Board were to add Bangladesh to the list in paragraph 13, it would have to do so subject to the provisions of Article 21 (b) of the Regulations, i.e. "with the approval of the Member State which administers it".

82. It was proposed to add the Organization of African Unity to the group of "Other intergovernmental organizations" (paragraph 17 (b)), and the Society of African Culture to the list of international non-governmental organizations (paragraph 17 (c)).

83. One member asked that the phrase "subject to the decisions that the Executive Board may take pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session" should be added at the end of sub-paragraph 3 (c) of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 18.

84. A proposal to adjourn the discussion was adopted by 26 votes to none, with one abstention.

85. When the debate was resumed, it was proposed to refer the question of invitations to Australia, the United States and New Zealand to the Executive Board, since Asian Member States were more widely represented in the plenary meeting than in the Commission and since those members who considered it necessary would have time to obtain instructions from their Governments. Some members thought that the Commission should make a recommendation concerning these invitations.

86. A long discussion was held as to whether the Commission should recommend that the Board should give fresh study to the classification of Member States into regions and whether the Commission, in so doing, would not be going beyond its terms of reference. A motion to close the discussion on this point was rejected by 8 votes to 6, with 8 abstentions.

87. An amended version of the draft resolution set out in document 89 EX/20 was put to the vote section by section. In addition, paragraph 3 (a) was put to the vote separately and adopted by 24 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. Section I was adopted in its entirety by 26 votes to none, with two abstentions. Section II was adopted by 22 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

88. The Commission decided, by 28 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend that the Board adopt the following draft resolution:

The Executive Board,

I

1. Considering that the General Conference at its sixteenth session authorized the Director-General to make preparations for the convening of an Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia in 1973,

2. Having examined the Director-General's proposals concerning invitations to this Conference (89 EX/20),

3. Decides, subject to the decision to be taken by the General Conference at its seventeenth session regarding the convening of the said Conference:

(a) that invitations to attend the conference shall be extended to all the States mentioned in paragraph 11 of document 89 EX/20;

(b) that invitations to send observers to the Conference shall be extended to the States not members of Unesco listed in paragraphs 13, amended to include Bangladesh, and 14 of document 89 EX/20:

(c) that invitations to send observers to the Conference shall be extended to the organizations listed in paragraph 17, subparagraphs (a), (b), amended to include the Organization of African Unity, (c) and (d) of document 89 EX/20, subject to the decisions that may be taken by the Executive Board in pursuance of paragraph 10 of resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

II

1. Considering the discussion that has arisen in the Programme Commission during the 89th session of the Board in connexion with problems relating to the classification of Member States into regions with a view to the execution of the programme.

2. Invites the Director-General to prepare for the Executive Board a report on this question;

3. ,Decides to examine these problems at one of its forthcoming sessions.

89. The Commission finally adopted the following resolution by 19 votes to none, with 8 abstentions:

The Programme and External Relations Commission,

1. Having examined the wish expressed by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America to be invited as participants with the right to vote to the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Asia in 1973,

2. Decides to refer these requests to the Executive Board for decision.

Item 4.5.1 - DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE VARIOUS LANGUAGE EDITIONS OF THE UNESCO COURIER (89 EX/21)

90. The Commission unanimously decided, without debate, to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Having examined document 89 EX/21 which contains the Director-General's report on this matter,
>
> 2. Having noted in particular Article VI of the model contract for the Unesco Courier contained in Annex I to document 89 EX/21,
>
> 3. Invites the Director-General to ensure the implementation of resolution 4.32 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, as well as resolution 4.11 adopted at the thirteenth session;
>
> 4. Calls on all Member States to co-operate fully with the Director-General in the implementation of these resolutions.

Item 4.6.1 - POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION ON THE PROTECTION OF TRANSLATORS (89 EX/22)

91. The Director of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs introduced document 89 EX/22 concerning this agenda item. He pointed out that the Executive Board was called upon to decide whether to include in the Provisional Agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Conference the question of the advisability of adopting international regulations on the protection of translators. He stressed the interest taken by the Organization in the problems posed by the status of translators and recalled that in 1959 the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee had considered the matter. He also drew attention to the work of the Committee of Experts convened in 1968 in pursuance of resolution 14 C/5.121 (d) to examine the moral and material situation of this category of intellectual workers, and to the results of the survey conducted among Member States, following the meeting of the Committee of Experts on the recommendations adopted by it and in particular on the question of whether Member States favoured the General Conference's adopting international regulations on the subject. Though rather limited in number, the responses to this consultation revealed a trend in favour of the preparation of such regulations.

92. One member asked for information on the budgetary implications of the project should the General Conference decide that the protection of translators should be made the subject of international regulations.

93. Recalling the rôle and importance of translation in cultural exchanges, another member considered that international regulation of the profession was necessary in order to assure the protection of the rights of translators. He therefore supported the draft resolution submitted to the Executive Board in paragraph 6 of document 89 EX/22.

94. Yet another member pointed out that translators were already protected under the Berne Convention by express assimilation with authors. The Universal Copyright Convention, on the other hand, relegated competence in this matter to national legislation. It therefore occurred to him that only those States whose national legislation did not provide such protection needed to be induced to adopt legislative measures. Consequently, a specific convention did not seem to be the appropriate way of achieving the necessary protection which, in his view, should be the subject of collective agreements. For those reasons he was not greatly in favour of including the issue in the agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Conference.

95. Some members, noting that the protection of translators fell in the field of copyright, suggested that the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and the Executive Committee of the Berne Union should be invited to take up the matter before any final decision was taken by the General Conference.

96. One of those members added that it was inconceivable that translators should be better protected than the authors themselves and that the problem should therefore be dealt with in the context of a revision of the copyright conventions.

97. Another member considered that, while translators were not in fact expressly referred to in the Universal Copyright Convention, its provisions did not exclude their assimilation to creative writers. In his view, there was little to be said for the preparation of a specific new convention on the subject and he proposed that the draft resolution in paragraph 6 of document 89 EX/22 be amended to invite the copyright convention committees to examine the adequacy of the protection afforded to translators under existing conventions and national legislation, and to propose any measure which they might deem necessary to make it adequate.

98. In his reply, the Director of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs pointed out that assuming a decision by the General Conference that the protection of translators should be regulated on an international basis, paragraph 5033 of 17 C/5 comprised proposals designed to give effect to such decision, in particular by convening a committee of technicians and legal experts appointed by Member States, together with the necessary budgetary provisions, amounting to $3,900. With regard to the reservations expressed by certain members regarding the preparation of a new international convention, he pointed out that, taking into account the existing international conventions and national legislation and subject to whatever decision the General Conference might take, document 89 EX/22 did not contemplate the preparation of a convention which would be additional to existing agreements or create new rights, but rather the adoption of a recommendation which would define guidelines and standards to which Member States would be invited to give effect according to their own legislative systems and in the light of the international agreements to which they might be parties. The General Conference, which was specifically empowered to adopt such recommendations, would in this instance be the most appropriate organ to take the action in question. Recalling moreover that provision was made in paragraph 4529 of 16 C/5 for a report on the subject to be submitted to the General Conference at its seventeenth session, the Director of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs said that it would doubtless be advisable for the Executive Board to address to the General Conference itself any comments which the Board might wish to make in that connexion.

99. The representative of the United Kingdom submitted to the Commission an amendment to paragraph 6 of document 89 EX/22, proposing the addition of a fourth paragraph, to read as follows:

> "4. Recommends to the General Conference that it should invite the competent bodies of the Berne and Universal Copyright Conventions to consider the adequacy of the copyright protection enjoyed by translators under those conventions and in national laws, and propose any steps felt necessary to ensure that such protection is adequate."

100. The Director of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs said that, in so far as the protection of translators required, on the part of States, not so much provisions embodied in laws and conventions as measures designed to ensure the application in practice of existing texts, the studies which the Copyright Convention committees would be invited to undertake and the conclusions at which those committees might arrive, would in no way detract from the utility of a recommendation whose purpose would be to define appropriate means whereby the desired protection might be more effectively ensured.

101. The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 6 of document 89 EX/22, with the addition of a fourth paragraph worded in accordance with the proposal mentioned in paragraph 9 above.

102. Speaking in explanation of his vote, the representative of the United States of America said that his Government considered that the question should be settled individually by each Member State but that, if it was to be regulated at the international level, this should be done by means of a recommendation and not of a convention.

103. The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

The Executive Board,

1. Having regard to Articles 2 and 3 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,

2. Having examined the report and preliminary study contained in document 89 EX/22,

3. Decides to include the following item in the Provisional Agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Conference: "Advisability of adopting international regulations on the protection of translators";

4. Recommends to the General Conference that it should invite the competent bodies of the Berne and Universal Copyright Conventions to consider the adequacy of the copyright protection enjoyed by translators under those conventions and in national laws, and propose any steps felt necessary to ensure that such protection is adequate.

Item 4.6.2 - PROTOCOL INSTITUTING A CONCILIATION AND GOOD OFFICES COMMISSION TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEKING THE SETTLEMENT OF ANY DISPUTES WHICH MAY ARISE BETWEEN STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION: TRANSMISSION TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE LIST OF PERSONS NOMINATED TO FILL THE SEATS WHICH WILL BECOME VACANT IN 1972 (89 EX/23)

104. After having examined document 89 EX/23, the Commission unanimously decided, without debate, to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Recalling the provisions of Article 3 of the Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention Against Discrimination in Education,
>
> 2. Having studied the list of persons nominated by the States Parties to the aforementioned Protocol for the purpose of the election of four members of the Commission, which the Director-General has submitted to it in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, of the said Protocol (document 89 EX/23),
>
> 3. Transmits this list to the General Conference;
>
> 4. Invites the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board, at its 90th session, any new nominations he may receive.

Item 7.1 - RECENT DECISIONS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF INTEREST TO UNESCO (89 EX/29)

105. The representative of the Director-General introduced the document on recent decisions of the organizations of the United Nations system of interest to Unesco, 89 EX/29. She stated that although the third session of UNCTAD in Santiago had just ended, the final documents were not yet available and would be reported on at the 90th session of the Executive Board. It was evident that UNCTAD discussions on the transfer of technology, improvement of access to technology and improvement of scientific and technological infrastructure were of direct interest to Unesco.

106. The representative of the Director-General mentioned in connexion with paragraph 24 that consultations with the United Nations have begun in preparation for the celebration in 1973 of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This will be reported at the spring session of the Executive Board in 1973, when the General Assembly will have formulated proposals for the ceremonies.

107. Referring to paragraph 7, she informed the members of the Board that Unesco was co-operating with the United Nations Secretariat in responding to a recent resolution (Resolution I (XXVIII)) of the Commission on Human Rights at its 28th session which proposes a Decade Against Racism as a follow-up to the activities of the International Year to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1971).

108. Finally, the representative of the Director-General called the Commission's attention, in particular, to the issue of participation by representatives of national liberation movements in Unesco meetings (paragraph 6), the Organization's activities with respect to women (paragraph 17), and the protein question (paragraph 21).

109. Several speakers referred to paragraph 6 of document 89 EX/29 concerning the participation by representatives of national liberation movements in Unesco meetings. One member of the Commission thought that appropriate modifications should be made in the Unesco regulations to permit such participation. Others, however, noted that members of such movements could be invited to Unesco meetings in their personal capacity.

110. Some members commented on questions relating to apartheid (paragraph 8) in connexion with General Assembly Resolution 2775-B (XXVI) which requested Unesco to prepare an educational kit and also to consider the production of films and audio-visual material on apartheid. Several of these speakers were concerned at the statement that budgetary resources were not now available for some of these activities. Members were interested to learn what audience this material was designed to reach. They felt that this was an important subject for Unesco action as education is one of the main agents for combating prejudice. One speaker declared that he would revert to this question in the discussion of the Draft Programme and Budget.

111. One speaker commented on the questions of disarmament and peace research raised by General Assembly Resolutions 2825 (XXVI) (paragraph 10) and 2817 (XXVI) (paragraph 25). He inquired what Unesco was doing in response to these resolutions, stressing his belief that meetings and publications were not, in themselves, sufficiently effective. He asked who was responsible in the Unesco Secretariat for co-ordinating activities concerning peace.

112. Many speakers commented on the designation by the General Assembly in Resolution 2768 (XXVI) of the 25 least developed countries and the consequences for Unesco (paragraph 12). Some expressed support for the proposal in Unesco's Draft Medium-Term Programme for a Conference of Ministers of Education of these 25 countries. One speaker felt that it should cover not only educational questions but also related issues in the social sciences and mass communication. He felt that this Conference should, if possible, be held earlier than 1975. Another, however, wondered what could be achieved by a Conference of this kind in view of the cultural differences between the various States in the list of 25.

113. One member, commenting on the resolutions of the recent session of the Commission on the Status of Women, inquired about Unesco's activities in favour of women and the position in the Secretariat regarding the employment of women.

114. With reference to the IMCO resolution on Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS) reported in paragraph 19, some speakers commented on problems in

settling legal and other questions concerning ODAS. Reference was made to the decisions of the Fifth World Meteorological Congress on Operational Hydrology reported in paragraph 20 and to the present state of relations between WMO and Unesco on questions of hydrology.

115. Some members, in commenting on General Assembly Resolution 2848 (XXVI), inquired about the nature of Unesco's Regular programme activities in connexion with the protein question (paragraph 21).

116. Those who commented on General Assembly Resolution 2838 (XXVI) (paragraph 26), expressed the view that international law should be brought into the educational process as early as possible and certainly below the university level. The Secretariat was asked whether there were any programmes of assistance to Asian countries in the promotion of the Teaching of International Law or whether this programme was confined entirely to the African continent.

117. The representative of the Director-General replied to the questions concerning the Educational Kit on Apartheid. She pointed out that it is not for exclusive use in Africa. The initial pilot project is in Europe, but it is hoped that the kit can be adapted for use anywhere on the globe. She informed the members that a contract had recently been signed with the Anti-Apartheid Movement (London) for the production of the Educational Kit.

118. The representative of the Director-General pointed out that the existing Unesco programme in the Teaching of International Law was undertaken as part of aid to Member States and was based on requests from individual Member States. The various suggestions made regarding this programme would be kept in mind by the Secretariat.

119. Members were referred to the Director-General's annual report for 1971 for information concerning Unesco's activities in relation to women. The current figures for the employment of women in Unesco were given for the P-4, P-5 and D-1 levels. The Commission was also informed of the recent joint Unesco/United Nations mission on the financing of UNRWA undertaken in response to General Assembly Resolution 2791 (XXVI).

120. The Deputy Director-General informed members of the Commission that there was no provision in the existing draft agenda of the seventeenth General Conference for any item dealing with the participation of representatives of national liberation movements in Unesco meetings. The Executive Board could decide to include such an item on the Provisional Agenda of the General Conference. However, members ought to know that the General Assembly had asked the Economic and Social Council to formulate proposals on this subject which could facilitate subsequent action by the Specialized Agencies.

121. Responding to some of the points raised on the question of apartheid, the Deputy Director-General pointed out that Unesco was already disseminating material on a number of aspects of racial discrimination and referred to the studies projected under 17 C/5 and 17 C/4. He indicated to the members of the Commission that an intensification of action on apartheid might involve, in the context of limited overall resources, a decrease in the total action which was being undertaken in regard to discrimination generally or to other areas of work in the social sciences.

122. The Deputy Director-General commented on the question of special attention to the needs of the 25 least developed countries. He explained how Unesco was actively assisting several of these countries to prepare Country programme requests for UNDP assistance. Several had not put in a request for assistance under Unesco's Participation programme. Accordingly, despite the financial situation, resources had been reserved so that a limited number of projects for these countries could be undertaken before the end of this biennium. After an intensive internal Secretariat discussion, the Director-General was proposing a Conference in 1975. Member States in the Board and at the General Conference would have the opportunity to comment on the agenda for and timing of such a Conference.

123. The Deputy Director-General explained that a first preparatory meeting concerning Ocean Data Acquisition System showed the size and number of problems. Accordingly, a second preparatory conference on this subject was being proposed for 1973-1974. The Deputy Director-General admitted that there had been difficulties in relations between WMO and Unesco in the field of hydrology. These had been resolved in recent inter-Secretariat discussions as a result of which it was now agreed that the 1974 Conference to evaluate the work of the International Hydrology Decade would be convened jointly by Unesco and WMO, while other procedures for regular inter-Secretariat consultations had been agreed upon.

124. In regard to the protein question, there was a shift in interest from scientific research to education and social science studies, such as the relationship between protein deficiencies and learning capacity. The Secretariat was seeking to determine the most useful avenues of Unesco activity in connexion with this very important question.

125. Unesco's action in relation to peace was described in Chapter 0 on intersectoral activities in 17 C/4. Work in this field was not limited to that indicated in paragraphs 3093 and 3094 in 17 C/5. A high degree of concern for peace animated many if not all parts of the programme, including satellite communication, communications research, International Book Year, the project on African History and even Unesco's support for training and research in microbiology. The Deputy Director-General referred to recent discussions with the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations, on co-operation in peace research and mentioned that it was Unesco's repertory in peace research which had provided a basis for United Nations action in this field. He informed the Commission that the primary responsibility for co-ordinating Unesco's action on questions dealing with peace had been assigned to the Director of the Social Sciences Department.

126. The Commission decided by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 89 EX/29 on the recent decisions of the organizations of the United Nations system of interest to Unesco,

2. Takes note of document 89 EX/29;

3. Invites the Director-General to continue co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies so as to strengthen the Organization's programme in general and with particular reference to the following fields;

peace and international understanding;

human rights and the struggle against discrimination and particularly apartheid;

special assistance to the least developed of the developing countries;

the problems of malnutrition, with special reference to the protein shortage.

Item 7.2 - CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (89 EX/30)

127. The document was introduced by the Acting Director of the Bureau of Relations with Member States and International Organizations and Programmes with a view to informing the Commission on events pertaining to the co-operation with UNDP since the preparation of document 89 EX/30.

128. Reference was made to the Report of the Special Committee (89 EX/9, paragraphs 30 through 37) which also touches upon relations with UNDP.

129. The Acting Director stated that project activities to be executed by Unesco as approved by the Administrator of UNDP and various resident representatives since January 1972, together with those portions of 16 Country programmes being approved at the 14th session of the UNDP Governing Council (Geneva, 6-23 June), would add approximately $30 million in operational funds to the figures mentioned in paragraph 1 of the document.

130. She also referred to the 13th session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board (London, 4-7 April 1972) where the newly appointed Administrator spoke on a number of matters mentioned in document 89 EX/30: for example, agency support to resident representatives' offices, on which negotiations are now being carried out between Unesco and UNDP; Country programming, including the concept of reserve programming and increased assistance to the least developed of the developing countries. The Administrator cited two areas of particular concern, the first being the importance of rapid review, evaluation and implementation of projects, and, secondly, the importance he placed upon the calibre of Field staff, both resident representatives and senior project officials, particularly those appointed to regional or inter-sectoral activities. He was considering asking for consultation on the appointment of selected project personnel.

131. The Deputy Director-General reported on the meeting of resident representatives in Africa (Addis Ababa, May 1972) and recorded the three areas of concern reflected in statements made by the resident representatives. These were (1) the need for more thorough sectoral analyses and evaluation of past

experience; (2) an increased capacity to implement projects; and (3) the value of efforts to harmonize the various sources of external aid.

132. During the debate, a number of members of the Commission spoke of the usefulness of Unesco advisers who could be attached to the offices of the resident representatives, while other members referred to the provision of senior advisers to governments as approved by the sixteenth session of the General Conference. The need to have in the field a more direct link with Unesco was brought out. The financial implications of such a move were recognized by all speakers. Some members pointed out that, in view of the broad and varied range of Unesco's competence and the resulting difficulty in finding a single adviser with a broad range of knowledge, a system of short-term consultants might prove more feasible and effective.

133. Responding to the interest expressed by a number of delegations, Ambassador Betancur gave the Commission a summary of the preparatory assistance given to the Government of Colombia in the preparation of its Country programme. This exercise had been cited by the Secretariat as an outstanding example of co-ordination at all levels with the government, UNDP and other agencies.

134. Commenting on paragraph 5 of document 89 EX/30, one member questioned the exercise of technical judgements in the UNDP; such technical assessments were more appropriate in the Unesco Executive Board. The Secretariat reviewed the procedures and cited examples where the Executive Board had, indeed, been consulted on new fields of activities such as those mentioned in paragraph 8 of the document.

135. A number of members recorded their particular satisfaction with the UNDP approval of a project for the restoration of historic monuments for tourism developed in Peru and, in so doing, expressed their hope that more UNDP resources would be applied to the field of cultural development. An addition to the Commission's resolution was proposed in this sense.

136. One member stressed the absolute sovereignty of the recipient country in the choice of projects for assistance within the Country programme and stated his belief that UNDP had abused its power by endeavouring to impose projects on various countries. He also found the UNDP's insistence on having information concerning bilateral assistance before formulating the UNDP programme to be contrary to the consensus approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

137. Two members of the Commission stressed the importance of solving recruitment delays and other difficulties in project execution and one member felt that the need for the Executive Board to review operational co-operation with UNDP adequately would require more detailed reporting, a subject which he intended to raise at the seventeenth session of the General Conference.

138. In reply to various interventions made concerning the provision of advisers to resident representatives' offices and senior advisers to governments, the Deputy Director-General reviewed the proposals accepted at the sixteenth session of the General Conference concerning the reduction of chiefs of mission and strengthening of the regional office field establishment. He indicated that the problem was complex and had no simple solution and that negotiations with UNDP would be carried out in the knowledge that the Administrator of UNDP did not intend to extend to other agencies the present arrangements with FAO and UNIDO

for advisers to resident representatives. Consideration would have to be given to (a) the possible rôles of an adviser and the Unesco representative in different country situations in respect of sectoral studies, programming, supervision of project execution and evaluation; (b) the sharing of financing: and (c) the selection of a limited number of countries not now adequately served by other arrangements.

139. A drafting committee prepared an amendment to the draft resolution contained in paragraph 16 of document 89 EX/30. The Commission then decided to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the following draft resolution:

> The Executive Board,
>
> 1. Having reviewed the Director-General's report on co-operation with the UNDP and on participation in Country programming (89 EX/30),
>
> 2. Invites the Director-General to continue this co-operation and participation and to report to the Executive Board, as appropriate;
>
> 3. Noting that UNDP has decided in favour of action on projects for the restoration of historic monuments,
>
> 4. Welcomes the increasing willingness of UNDP to support projects related to cultural development;
>
> 5. Invites the Director-General to communicate to the Governing Council of UNDP the observations made by the members of the Executive Board at its 89th session during discussion of co-operation between Unesco and UNDP.